NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1890.-TWELVE PAGES.

WILLIAM III PASSES QUIETLY AWAY,

THE QUEEN REGENT AT HIS BEDSIDE DURING THE FINAL HOURS-THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

CLOSED-MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Last evening there was a sudden change for of firsemls. Queen Regent Emma was im-tely sent for and stayed at the patient's bed-

ide during the night. Life ebbed away quietly. The public buildings are closed and all amuse en suspended. The Ministers assembled in

shutters of all the royal palaces are closed and

Four physicians have made an autopsy upon the King's body. The features of the King have not changed. The body lies on a bed and is covered with palms. Court Chamberlains are in constant watch. The body will be embalmed and will be placed in a coffin on Tuesday, and will probably be conveyed to the palace at The Hague, followed the royal family. Princess Wilhelmina gaththem upon her father's deathbed.

the King, and have prepared a declaration in regard to the manner of government. It is exeted that Queen Emma will be preclaimed egent to-morrow and that she will take the oath at an early date. After an anxious day the Queen appears to be more resigned.

Berlin, Nov. 23.-Emperor William has sent a tele gram of condolence to the Queen of Holland and has deported Prince Albrecht to represent him at the

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

William III, King of Holland, was born on February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King William II and of besides ess Anna Paulowna daughter of Emperor Paul I of Russia. He was educated at the University of Leyden and on the death of his father succeeded to the 1839, Princess Sophie, the second daughter of King m I of Wurtemberg. He was left a widower ethout a successor on June 3, 1877, and he married again, on January 7, 1879, the present Queen, Emma, daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck and sis-ter of the Duchess of Albany. One daughter came of this second marriage, Wilhelmina, born on August

The dead King was the third in line of the sovereigns of Holland since the reconstruction of the Low Countries as a kingdom in 1813. The Royal family of the Netherlands, better known as the House of age, runs back, however, to the lifteenth century and further. It acquired much power and influence by matrimenial alliances. By the marriage, in 1404, Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count aseau, with Jane of Polaneu the family came into ession of the Barony of Breda, and thereby became ettled in the Netherlands. An alliance with another ress, the only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalons, brought to the house a rich province in the South of France. Again, the nial union of William, Prince of Orange, to Princess Mary, daughter of James II of England, led o the transfer of the crown of Great Britain to that

The members of the House of Orange acquired great influence early in the history of the Republic of the Netherlands under the name of stadtholders. This dignity was finally declared hereditary in 1747, in the had to fly to England on the invasion of the armie of the French Republic, and the family did not get back to Holland until 1813, when the Congress of Vienna united the Belgian provinces, which before the Revoluson had belonged to Austria, with the old Dutch Republic to form the new kingdom of the Netherds. The son of the last Stadtholder was proclaimed King on March 16, 1815, taking as his title William 1.

The union between the Northern and Southern provstraightened out until 1839, when by the Treaty of London Belgium was recognized as an independent kingdom. King William I abdicated in 1840, turning over the crown to his son, William II, who, after a reign of nine years, left it to the sovereign just dead. Beside the civil list and the allowances to the Royal family, the House of Orange has a large private fortune, acquired in great part by King William I, in

The greater part of the King's life was filled with man and she furthered Mr. Motley's historical in-minan and she furthered Mr. Motley's historical in-digations by all the means in her power. Her tos, however, differed widely from those of the King I for many years they were separated. She travwoman and she furthered Mr. Motley's instorical investigations by all the means in her power. Her tastes, however, differed widely from those of the King and for many years they were separated. She travelled much and for some time she met her husband only once a year. A few apologists declare that this unfortunate marriage was largely responsible for the scandalous excesses of the King that shocked Europe. It was only when a widower that the King gave his best thoughts and energy to the welfare of his people. But he always had the welfare of his country more or less at heart and had done much to promote it. He fostered education and the arts and sciences, and did not squander the public funds or increase the taxes. He habitually returned half of his civil list to the Treasury. After his first Queen died the King fell in love with Mile. Emilie Ambre, the singer, and made her a Countess of Amboise. But they quarrelled within two years, and she returned to the stage. The King's two sons by his first wife died a few years ago, the youngest, William, of consumption. He was an amiable and high-minded youth. Thit his elder brother, the Prince of Orangé, was probably the most thoroughly debauched Prince of the century. William III was in his early days a musical enthusiast, and all his life, he maintained a deep interest in musical matters, but in other directions he was not highly educated.

For a long time he had been really incapable, hysically and mentally, to reign, and a few weeks go he was sont to his favorite palace of Lco to end is days. Then Queen Emma who is loved by the sople, was made Regent of Holland in the name of redaughter, Princess Wilhelmina. She took the oath is Regent on November 20. But under the Salic law be cannot act as Regent of Luxemburg and her aughter succeed to the Grand Ducal crown. The uchy becomes an independent State under the vereignty of the next male heir, Duke Adolph of assau, but Germany will probably try to annex it to e Empire.

ACCESSION OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU Luxemburg, Nov. 23 .- A proclamation, signed by all the Ministers, has been issued announcing the death of the King of Holland. His death, the proclamation says, leaves the country in deep mourning, but free, independent and prosperous. After culogizing the late reign, the proclamation says that the people's pratitude and blessing will follow the King beyond th grave. Continuing, it says: "The country views with perfect confidence the accession of the Duke of Nassau, whose chivalrons devotion has won the hearts of all. Promising fidelity and unswerving respect and affection, the country awaits the future with tranquillity and confidence."

MORE AID FOR "GENERAL" DOOTH'S SCHEME. ion, Nov. 23.—The Earl of Derby has subscribed £1,000 for "General" Booth's scheme of social regen-eration. The Marquis of Queensberry sends £100 to the Salvation Army leader, and promises a yearly con-"General" Booth, saying that he believes the neral" is engaged in the best work that a man lay his hand to; but he desires it to be distinctly restood that he opposes Christianity, which, he has failed to help the poor. He concludes by ag that he sends his mite as a "reverent agnostic." tribution for the cause. He requests an interview "General" is engaged in the best work that a man can lay his hand to; but he desires it to be distinctly understood that he opposes Christianity, which, he says, has failed to help the poor. He concludes by saying that he sends his mite as a "reverent agnostic." Other gifts of £100 and smaller sums continue to ar-

A SERMON ON THE PARNELL CASE. London, Nov. 23 .- The Rev. Hugh Price Hughe discussed the Parnell case in his sermon at St. James's Hall today. He declared that the Nonconformists would never support a party that was led by Parnell, and unless the leader of the Irish party abdicated, the Liberals would certainly be defeated at the next general election. He said he had high authority for the tatement that Mr. Parnell would accept Mr. Glad-tone's decision on the matter. After Parnell had ex-stated his offence, said Mr. Hughes, he might return o Parliament and resume the leadership of the Na-ionalist party.

A MEETING DISTURBED BY PARNELL'S NAME. Cork, Nov. 23.—A public meeting was held here 5-day to demand the release of John Daly, who has been in prison several years for his alleged connection ments between the United States and Newfoundland fish whoreby the former shall admit Newfoundland fish whoreby the former shall be the former sha

THE KING OF HOLLAND DEAD. | nell. This the promoters of the demonstration refused to do, whereupon the two Members of Parliament withdrew from the meeting.

TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT NEXT SPRING. IT IS SAID THAT LORD SALISBURY HAS DE-

TERMINED TO APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY. London, Nov. 23 .- A rumor is current-and is credited at the Carlton Club and other Conservative centres that Lord Salisbury, deeming the time opportune while the Parnell scandal is fresh in the minds of the people has decided to dissolve Parliament in the spring. Advices urging Conservative associations throughout the country to improve their local organizations immediately were issued yesterday from the central office of the Conservative party.

of the Conservative party.

Lord Salisbury attended a council at Windsor yesterday, when the Queen signed the speech from the
throne which is to be read on the opening of Parliament. Lord Salisbury afterward went to Hattield
House, his residence accompanied by Mr. Palfour, the
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A STRONGER FEELING IN LONDON.

THE WEEK AT THE EXCHANGE-RUMORS AND

London, Nov. 23 .- The monetary situation, under the the leading banks, has become unusually strong. A daily material addition to the bank stock illion is made. One and a half million pounds ered flowers in her own garden to-day and laid in Russian gold is due on Monday, a million more is on the way from Brazil, three-quarters of a mill-The Minister of the Colonies and the Minister of Justice have formally announced the death of European markets. The Bank of England's reserve, it is estimated, will soon reach £18,500,000. Although entire confidence has been restored in the general financial soundness, the prospect for cheaper money remains remote. The chief portion of the gold ar rivals is merely borrowed, and must be paid before rates are reduced. The Bank of England director also intend to create a strong reserve independently of the assistance of France and Russia. The dis count houses therefore, expecting no decrease in the for three months and 5 3-4 for short.
On the Stock Exchange there has been a magical

since Wednesday's semi-panic. In fact, the advance in prices has been too rapid to be steadily kept up, and may soon be checked by renewed selling, especially in view of the fact that other large firms the Barings have masses of unmarketable securities to dispose of. settlement beginning on Tuesday anxiety is no longer felt. Heavy differences will have to b ne, March 17, 1849. He married on June 18, met, owing to the violent fluctuations since the last account, but Stock Exchange loans can now be easily obtained, and the rise in values will greatly assist the

securities. Consols took the lead, showing an advance for the week of 13-4. Rupee paper, after being as low as 75 1-2, is now 80 1-4, making the week's advance 1-4. The violent drop in South American se curities is almost recovered, leaving the week's fall in Argentines only 1-2, and in Urnguays 11-2. The official announcement yesterday that money was ready to meet the Argentine January coupons assisted to bring

American railway securities have been steadily tend ing to better prices. A notable feature of the week was the public investing in these stocks, attracted by securities include the following: Increases-Union Pashares 41-4. Northern Pacific preferred 31-2. and Denver and Rie Grande preferred 11-2 each, New-York, Pennsylvania and Oldo first mortgage, Lake Shore and Ohio and Mississippi ordinary 11-4 each, New-York, Ontario and Western 3-1; Central Pacific Great Western firsts, 5-8, New-York Central, St. Paul Great Western firsts, 5-8. New-York Central, 8t. Paul common and Eric ordinary, 1-4 cach; decreases—Norfolk and Western preferred and Sault Ste. Marie 1 each. Mexican Railway fluctuated, closing at an advance of 11-2 on the week for firsts, and a decline of 1.2 for seconds. In bigweries, Guinness gained 3, Allsep advanced 1, and New-York 1-2. The English, Preme and German delegates on the Argentine Committee will meet to-morrow and, it is expected, will appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of the Argentine Republic finances.

It is reported that Mr. Gosclen, Chanceller of the Exchequer, has asked the Bank of England directors to consider whether the time is opportune for the issue of 21 notes payable in silver.

A syndicate has projected the formation of a new stock exchange, with a capital of 21,000,000. A

agents.

The Argentine gold premium yesteray was 217.
Paris, Nov. 23.—The financila crish in London produced no great effect here except amug banks interested in Argentines.

The sub-committee of the Deputies, which is control of the Deputies of food

The sub-committee of the Deputies, which is considering the import duties on certain rticles of food included in the new Tariff bill, raises also proposed by the Government as follows: On beef, low 20 francs to 25 francs per double cwt.; on muton, from 28 francs to 32 francs: on fresh pork, fron 10 francs to 12 francs, and on saited beef and ther saited meats, except pork, from 22 francs to 27 francs. The question of the duty on salted pork te sub-committee has reserved for decision.

JAMESON'S DIARY AND BONNY'S BOK. Lendon, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Jameson hopes tha her late husband's diary will be published by the begining of December. Dr. Bonny will also write a boo on the Emin Relief Expedition.

DETECTIVES AFTER PADLEWSKI. Paris, Nov. 23.—Padlewski, the supposed moderer of General Seliverskoff, has been traced to Orand, where he took a stramer for Dover on Thunday, British and French detectives are on his track.

KILLED WHILE WORKING IN A PRISON. Berlin, Nov. 23.—The town prison at Wronke in Prussian Poland, was the scene of a fatal accidenton Saturday. A scaffolding upon which a number of no were at work making repairs suddenly gave way. To of the men were killed on the spot and thirty-six we injured, ten dangerously.

REFUSING TO TAKE BACK WHAT HE SAID. Paris, Nov. 23.-The "Siecle" says that the Premie of Madagascar refuses to retract the insulting expressions he used with reference to France and that he

THE CZAREWITCH WELCOMED BY THE KHEDIVE. Cairo Nov. 23.-The Czarewitch arrived here to-day. The Khedive received him at the railway station.

DR. KOCH AND THE GOVERNMENT Berlin, Nov. 23.—Deputy Graf will ask in the lower house of the Prussian Diet what the Govern-

Rome, Nov. 23.—Elections were held throughout the country to day for members of the Chamber of Deputies. The polis closed at 4 o'clock. There was no disorder anywhere.

Returns have been received from thirty-nine districts, in which the Government has a large ma-The Government candidates have defeated the opposition in several places now held by the latter. Rome the Government has secured four seats.

MINISTER RYAN COMING HOME. City of Mexico, via Galveston, Nov. 23.-United States Minister Ryan left to-day for Kansas. States Minister Ryan left to-day for Kansas.

The money market is easy. Several large shipments of silver from the interior have been made to the United States. The amount of Mexican bonds bought in London and Berlin by the local syndicate exceeds \$1,000,000. President Diaz says that the financial crisis has not affected Mexico, as this country is meeting all obligations, and will continue to do so.

ROBERT BOND'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON. Halifax. N. S., Nov. 23.-Robert Bond, of St. John's, N. F., who arrived here to-day by the steamer Casplan N. F., who arrived here to-day by the steamer Casplan on his way to Washington, declined to say anything about his mission to the United States Government. When shown a dispatch from Newfoundland stating that he intends to conclude, if possible, some arrange ments between the United States and Newfoundland

of charge, Mr. Bond said that he believed the state-ments were manufactured here and that the report-never came from St. John's. He would not impart anything whatever respecting the objects of his visit to Washington.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS HIS DEATH.

WHO KILLED THE ITALIAN FOUND DEAD ON THE SIDEWALK !

Nicolo Troyeno, aged sixteen, of No. 443 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., and Joseph Hart, aged eighteen, of No. 430 East One-hundred-andtwelfth-st., while going home together at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, stumbled over the body of a man who was lying at full length on the sidewalk in One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., near Troyeno's home. The two young men had just passed Policeman Cleary at Pleasant-ave, and One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st., and they went after him. Cleary took a look at the man on the walk, and came to the conclusion that he was and with the assistance of Troyeno and Hart took the man to the East One-hundred-and-twentysixth-st. Station. While Cleary was trying to arouse the man, to get his name, Sergeant Hamilton discovered that he was dead. There were powder marks on his neck and a bullet hole in his left breast. There was no hole through the woollen shirt, and how the ball got into the body without passing through the shirt is a

In the man's peckets were \$33 25 and a Catholic medal. Detectives Mott and Price went to work on the case, and during the day learned that the dead man was Diego Polisano, an Italian laborer, who lived with Michael D. Dominico, his fatherin-law, at No. 400 East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. Dominico says that Polisano left home at 8 p. m. Saturday to get some beer and tobacco. He did not return. The police learned that Polisano met an Italian and went with him to a house somewhere in East One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st. It is supposed that Polisano was induced to visit this place under false pretences, and was murdered by an enemy who had a grudge against him. There was no shot heard in the neighborhood where the body was found, and it is believed that after Polisano was killed his body was carried to the street and dumped on the

by Inspector Byrnes from the Central Office yesterday afternoon to investigate the case. Troyeno
and Hart were arrested on suspicion, and were
remanded at the Harlem Police Court.

Late last night the detectives came to the conclusion that the dead man's father-in-law and his
wife knew the secret of the killing. The pair were
arrested and locked up on suspicion. No witnesses
have been found who heard the shot fired, and
the crime seems to be a premeditated one. It the crime seems to be a premeditated one. probably did not take place upon the street.

SUMTER'S LIGHT INFANTRY CALLED OUT.

MEAGRE INFORMATION CONCERNING A RIOT IN SUMTER COUNTY, S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 23 (Special).-Governor Richardson to-day received a telegram from Bishopville and Sumter, in Sumter County, stating in substance white people were unable to protect themselves. The aid of the militia was asked for. The statements were brief, only saying that the riot was brought about by the negroes knocking down the guardhouse in Bishoptendant of the town appeared much alarmed. The Governer immediately ordered the Sumter Light Infantry

The Sheriff of the county, not apprehending im

ernor from Captain Brand, of the Sumter Light Infantry: Seven o'clock p. m.—Have just received a telegram from Sheriff Carson, at hishopville, saying for us to

Democrat" from Baton Rouge says: "The excitement the Ninth Ward has been at fever heal for the last or three days. In the meantime, the officers of the law have been quietly collecting evidence upon which to base official action. This morning a colored man, Duke Woods, who had been shot, came to town for protection, and was seen by Sheriff slaughter and Judge Buckner, and made an affidavit against some persons. He says that he recognized the men who came to his taking his affidavit, warrants were issued by Judge Buckner. Duncan Garrig, son of George Garrig, charge of being a participant in the buildozing in the released on \$1,000 bonds. The Sheriff's posse is now out, and it is thought other arrests will be made before morning. In consequence of the troubles out

fore morning. In consequence of the troubles out there, the negroes have quit the farms and fled to town in hundreds."

A dispatch to "The Picayune" from Alexandria, La., says: "At a negro dance last right, in Chasland plantation, two miles below Lecompte, "Steve" Warner, a white man, was killed and Edmund Tolliver, colored, was mortally wounded. Warner rode us ab cabin and fired his pistol five times, one shot of which struck Tolliver. The firing was then begun from the inside of the house, two shots striking Warner, one of which was fatal. His horse was also killed. It is not known positively who fired the fatal shot, but 'Dave' and August Tolliver, brothers of the wounded man, were brought here and jailed to-night, accused of the crime."

STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Nov. 23.-The Fish Commissioners held a ssion at the Palmer House to-day. was sent to every fish commissioner in the United States some time ago. To this invitation nineteen commissioners responded and were present at Sunday's session. The purport of the commission was the agreement to a plan of the exhibit to be made at the World's Fair in 1892. Three plans were proavoids meeting the French Resident. This difficulty, separate exhibit, but this was thought to be too extension on the part of France.

Posed. One was that the States should each give a street exhibit, but this was thought to be too expensive on the part of France. posed. One was that the States should each give a pensive. Another scheme proposed was a collective exhibit by all the States, but this did not seem to meet eneral approval. The general opinion was that an quarium exhibit of all the States, each exhibit retainig the identity of its State, under one building ad ining the Government building, would be the me ining the Government building, would be the most synomical. The following resolution was offered by P. Bartlett, and was carried: "That a committee bappointed by the chair to make a proper statement of the needs of the United States and various commissions in making a fish exhibit, and asking sufficient agropriation to make an exhibit commensurate with thoccasion." A committee of five was appointed, as foiws: Herschel Whitaker, chairman; Captain J. Wollins, William H. Bowman, Elliot B. Hodge and W.; May. The committee was ordered to meet at Debit December 4.

> A RAILROAD CHAPEL IN CHICAGO. Clago, Nov. 23 (Special).-The cornerstone of the new silroad chapel to be built in Dearborn-st. was laid is afternoon with impressive ceremonies. The

> new hiding will be one of the most inviting places of worsh in Chicago. It will be built of hedford stone in the othic style. The building will cost \$25,000 and is pected to be ready for occupancy next spring.

Burliton, Iowa, Nov. 23 (Special).-A sensational case wayried yesterday before United States Commissionety, L. Cooper, in this city. Ernest Evans young todent in Iowa Wesleyan University, a Mt. Pleast, was on trial, charged with forging the name of (Wayne, his roommate, to a postal money order. ung Evans took his friend's letter from the postofe, and knowing that it contained the order, abstrted it. Wayne missed the remittance, and an invigation resulted in the arrest of Evans. The evident of the latter's guilt was so conclusive that he witound over to the United States Court at Keokuk, the sum of \$1.000. The offence is the first of the hd on record in this part of lowa, and is punishablely a fine of \$5,000 or five years' Im-

EASTRN FIELD CLUB MEETING.

High Poin, t. C., Nov. 23 (Special).-The Easter Field Club hell's annual meeting to day and re-elected the old officer. The club is in a flourishing condition. MOVING TO PINE RIDGE.

WARRIORS IN ONE BAND AND NON-COM-BATANTS IN THE OTHER.

ALLEGED PLAN OF ASSASSINATING GENERAL BROOKE-HOPES THAT COLD WEATHER

Chicago, Nov. 23 .- Although to-day was Sunlay, General Miles was at his desk early in the forenoon, as also were General Williams, Colonel Corbin and other United States Army officers. It was after 2 a. m. when the Commanding General left the headquarters in the Pullman Building last night. The first dispatch received from the Indian country came from an army officer at Rosebud Agency, saying that information has been received that the hostile Indians are moving from Pass Creek toward Pine Ridge Agency in two parties, bucks with Short Bull along the White River route; the old men, women and children on the Medicine Root road. This news Creek, and Louis Richards says that it is reliable. They report that they are going to Pine Ridge Agency to get the Indians there to talk to the Commanding General in their behalf. The report also says that Chief Two-Strikes intends to stab the commanding officer as a signal for the attack by his band. There seems to be no doubt that the leaders mean war, and they are only using Short Bull as a pretence to keep the Indians together. General Miles says that the troops have been fully apprised of these matters and precautions have been taken.

The weather is growing colder on the reserva tion at Pine Ridge, and as Monday is Issue Day the authorities believe that cold and hunger will soon end the dancing for the season. The Indians now explain the failure of the Messiah to appear on Thursday, as advertised, by saying he Indian Agent Rover received the following sensational communication from Little Wound, a leading ghost dancer, yesterday. Little Wound says he understands the soldiers are coming on the reservation, and adds:

What are they coming for? We have don nothing. Our dance is a religious dance, so we are going to dance until the spring. If we find then that Christ does not appear, we will ston but not in the meantime, troops or no troops. We shall start a dance on Medicine Root Creek, fifty miles north of Pine Ridge Agency, in the morning. I have also understood that I was not to be recognized as a chief no longer. All that I have to say is that you nor the white people made me chief, and you cannot throw me away as you please; but let me tell you, Dr. Royer, that by them I will be recognized as long as I live. I have also been fold that you intended to stop our rations and annui-Well, for my part I don't care. The little rations we get don't amount to anything; but, Dr. Rover, if such is the case, please send me word so that I and my people will be saved the trouble of going to the Agency. We do not intend stop fighting.

To-day's advices from Standing Rock continue favorable. Rations were issued yesterday, and Agent McLaughlin reports only a small number of bucks away. The military authorities' count shows that a large number did not appear, however, and to-day a scouting party crossed the river to the east side to look up the wandering Indians. All the schools at the agency are closed. agency, and the friendly chiefs all avowed allegito the agent and reiterated their opposition Sitting Bull and the Messiah trines. Forts Lincoln and Yates are both reinforced, and another company is expected to arrive from Fort Keogh to-morrow. The best informed people believe that there is no proband by that time it is almost certain that the War Department will have troops enough in the Dakotas to make any outbreak both dangerous and uscless to the Indians. But, in the meantime, the country settlers are exposed to the threats and insults from roving bands, and are in constant fear of the results if the hostiles should attempt

A correspondent of "The Pioneer Press" has that the officers there say that no immediate trouble is feared. The Indians are skirmishing around in small parties, and the Crees are going to join the Cheyenne Indians in the Ghost Dances. Scouts are posted near Cherry Creek and as far Scouts are posted near Cherry Creek and as far north as Lebeau. Lebeau and Fairbanks are absolutely deserted. Trouble is feared if the Cheyennes are joind by the Pine Ridge Indians or vice versa. Indian couriers are constantly running between Pine Ridge and Hump's camp on Cherry Creek, and the Indians are certainly conferring on some important move, presumably the joining in a grand ghost dance. The authorities at Fort Bennett refuse to allow the whites to go west of there. "Stepps the Cripple" has arrived at Fort Bennett, having been driven in by the Souix of Hump's Two Kettle band.

A dispatch from Blunt, S. D., says: "The excitement at this place in reference to the Indian trouble is at its height. General Bowers and members of the Midland Pacific survey at work eighty miles west of Pierre reached here this afternoon. They say that the Indians are in a frenzied condition, and are liable to commit nurder at any time. Friday night at 11 o'clock fifty Indians surrounded their camp, and took possession of their tents. They were all armed with rifles and side-arms, and could have massacred the whole outfit, but after a pow-wow the reds departed, telling them to be many niles away before the sun rose. Our people will ask the Governor for arms and ammunition. It is feared that much damage will be done if proper precautions are not taken. The Indians reported near Buffalo, travilling toward the Big Horn Valley, are discovered to be a hunting party of Crows, with permission to leave the reservation. Reports from Fort Washake are that the Shoshones and Arapahoes are now affected with the Messiah craze and no trouble with them is looked for.

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trouble with them is looked for.

"I have received advices from General Brooke," said General Miles at his headquarters to-night, "which say that the turbulent Indians have evidently changed their ninds, and instead of making an attack, they are more

evident submissiveness a good sign, the General said that the treachery which is natural in the hostile Indians was not to be underestimated.

"Of course, the longer they refrain from hostilities the better it is for the Army, for the reason that it gives us the advantage of valuable time to locate troops at available points."

A PLOT OF THE SIOUX DISCOVERED. AIMING TO USE THE DANCES AS A MEANS OF DRAWING THE ARMY INTO AMBUSH.

Omaha, Nov. 23 .- A dispatch to "The Bee " from Pine Ridge Agency says: "The first knowledge that the Ghost dancers had begun plotting to entrap the soldiers was brought to Indian Agent Royer, las night by William D. McGaa, formerly an Indian scout and now a wealthy ranchman living near Buffalo Gap McGaa was travelling overland on horseback and alone. He enjoys a wide friendship among the dians generally, and last night stayed at one of the lodges about midway between this point and Buffalo Gap. He had placed little dependence on the reported scare, and therefore felt no fear in lying down and going to sleep in a topec full of bronze-faced Indians, although he observed that they were all fully armed. A little curiosity, however, prompted him to feign sleep and keep his ears open in the early part of the night. After he had been in bed some little time, a couple of hours or more, one of the redskins bent over him to discover whether he was asleep.
To all appearances he was. Then he heard them
get up and begin a whispered consultation.
For the first time in his life McGaa says he almost doubted his own ears.

troops try to stop it. The place selected to carry out their murderous design is a place sixteen and a half miles north of here, and a more advantageous locality for so devilish a deed probably does not exist anywhere else on the face of the entire continent. It is where the White Horse Creek empties into the Wounded Knee Creek. The only practicable way of reaching the spot is by a road that follows along the bank of the White Horse Creek. Upon each side of this road and creek are dense clamps of trees. The plot is to have a Ghost Dance in the centre of this amphitheatre, and to have the woods on either side of the road full of Indians when the soldiers come up to stop the dance. By lining the road with their warriors for the distance of a mile and letting the troops get well into the amphitheatre, they calculated that they could wipe out every soldier that came, and their calculation is a perfect one."

OPINIONS OF A FORMER ARMY OFFICER WHO

FOUGHT ON THE FRONTIER. Chicago, Nov. 23 .- Ex-Lieutenant B. F. Handforth service for seven years and who studied the characte of the Indians, has entirely original views on the causes which produce the present disturbance. In speaking of the matter yesterday Lieutenant Handforth

"Some one suggests that if the Indians want and she has since been a constant sufferer from a dance, why not let them dance. If incidentally they expect a Messiah to come with a sort of hell for the whites and all the blessings of the Indian heaven for the Indians, it is only a natural interpretation of Christian teachings.

"The key to the whole matter is that the Indians should be given a chance to work for a living, instead of being fed after a fashion, clothed occasionally and kept in idleness all the time. This is the time of the year when they got their annuities. This is the period when they dance, and when they would drink whiskey if they could get it. But they can't get it. It is a penitentiary offence to let an Indian smell the cork of a whiskey bottle. Even doctors are not allowe to prescribe whiskey for the Indians and no one is allowed to sell whiskey on the reservations. But when all other means of excitement fail them, they fall back

"If the Indians had an opportunity to work like soon cease to be alternate objects of fear and charity benefit of the Indians, and offer free land and bounties to The Bad Lands of Dakota are not well suited to farm ing purposes. Even white men who have farmed all their lives find it difficult to earn enough to support themselves in certain parts of Dakota. If pure air was all they needed, they would get fat. But successful farming cannot be done without the right kind of dirt, added to a certain talent for farming, both of which the Indians lack. In a cigar or pipe factory, the Indians would work almost for nothing. In any sort of active work the young Indians are quick and ambitious to learn. What they need is work which will encourage them by placing before them an immediate return for their labot. One farilt with the present system is that men are sent out to teach farming, not because they know anything about farming, but as a reward for political work. Under many favorable conditions, the Indians plant seed year after year in such ground as they happen to have, and year after year they find themselves blessed with poor crops or none at all. Consequently they conclude the Great Spirit does not want them to raise crops and that a farmer is no good anyway. This is human nature and it should not be forgotten that in dealing with the Indians we are dealing with human mature. The Indians are under excellent control—such as it is. The agents have almost absolute authority over the Indians; there are no other such despots in the United States. The Indian police, on \$8 a month, can control any probable outbreak. If they are not sufficient appoint more."

SOME CAUSES OF INDIAN DISCONTENT. HUNTING STILL GOOD IN CANADA AND WAGES BETTER THERE THAN IN DAKOTA.

Chicago, Nov. 23 .- General Miles received a letter frontier to-day. It was from Captain Huggins, dated Great Falls, Montana, November 18.

"I was at Poplar Creek Agency for about six hours yesterday, after writing you my previous letter, and heard some additional items of interest concerning the feeling among the Indians there and elsewhere in this region. Joseph Culbertson says that the Indians at Poplar Creek are better armed to-day than they have ever been before. He says there is a serviceable breech-loader for nearly every warrier in the tribe. He says that they have no religious knows two half-breeds and not a single Indian does not confidently believe in the new superstition, ability of hostilities being begun before spring, and it is the only topic of conversation. He says that there is no talk of any hostility against the whites; but I asked him the question why they were "I learned that White Gut, Sitting Bull's messenger

topped at Poplar Creek Agency for a few hours las Indians in the Dominion of Canada. The agent did not seem to know this when I talked with him. White just returned from Fort Bennett. He reports Gut reported that the Indians north of the line were richer and more prosperous than those who surrendered, finding a good deal of game, trapping and fur and when they wished to work getting better wages than the Indians on the reservation. White Gut also said that the Indians with Sitting Bull were not better armed to-day than at the time of the Custer affair. He gave orders that if a hostile gun was fired at any time in Dakota or elsewhere, all the Indians every-where must rise and do what damage they could, and join Sitting Bull and Kicking Bear at Bear Butte, in the Black Hills. This is to take place in the spring.
White Gut says that the conditions are more favorable are scattered everywhere through the country where the talk that the country is now in good condition for Indian wariare, he pointed to the case of Cheyennes

the talk that the country is now in good condition for indian warfare, he pointed to the case of Cheyennes, who came from the South to Tongue River, through a country containing no game, but they found abundance of cattle for their sustenance, while the settlers were too few or too scattered to offer resistance. "The indians with Sitting Buil have talked all this over and say they can muster more warfiors now and they are better armed than at the fine of the Custer affair, and the country is better now for their warfare than it was then. But their main reliance affer all is in supernatural aid. I asked Joe Culbertson why the Indians did not take warning by the fate of sword Rearer, the Crow, which ought to convince them of the folly of their superstition. He says that the Indians think that Kicking Bear's medicine is stronger than 8 word Pearer's was, and that they have seen manifestations and wonders which prove beyond a doubt the truth of the present movement. They say these proofs were wanting in the case of Sword Bearer. Joe hazards a conjecture which seems to me not improbable. He tunks that sitting India wanted next spring to assemble as large a force of warriors as possible, thinking that, even if the hope for Divine assistance should not come, he could withstand the troops for a time and, perhaps, win some great victorles, and eventually, if necessary, make his way to the British line, where he thinks he would be again safe as he used to be, and could, if necessary, treat and exact terms. Joe estimates the total number of Sloux still north of the life at eighty lodges. I think Booyar's statement more fleely to be correct, namely, forty-eight lodges at Woody Monnain and Eve or six lodges elsewhere. I probably obtained all the information I could have got there. A scout from that reservation is at Ruford. Hooyar has talked with him I talked with an employe from Fort Belknap who was on the train for a few moments. There is rather more excitement and the wood has at Poplar Creek. They are well armed.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED FROM CANADIAN INDIANS.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 23 .- The Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs says that he does not antici-pate any trouble with the Canadian Indians in the Northwest. He says he has not received any confirma-tion of the report that Indian runners have crossed the line to incite the Canadian tribes.

St. Louis, Nov. 23 (Special).—General Wesley Merritt, ommander of the Department of Missouri, received telegraphic instructions from Washington at 3 a.m. to day to send troops at once to the Pine Ridge Agency. General Merritt ordered out the 7th Cavalry, consisting of 600 men under command of Colonel Forsyth, and battery of four guns, all stationed at Fort Riley. The troops went this morning by special train. General Merritt will not go to the front himself unless the trouble assumes a more serious aspect.

MURDERED BY A VIOLATOR OF POSTAL LAWS!

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 22 (Special).-The killing of S. L. Lestrange while acting as deputy United States marshal, near Webster, in Sumter County, yesterday, is much regretted here, as Lestrange was an inoffensive man, but determined in the execution of official duty. He was shot, it is supposed, by R. E. Buford, to whose figure he went to serve a warrant issued by United States Commissioner P. this city on Thursday, charging Buford with violatin he almost deubted his own ears. The Indians this city on Indianal this city on Indianal

A GOOD WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

ILL-HEALTH UNBALANCED HER MIND.

MRS. S. F. HENSSLER, THE WIDOW OF A TEACARN OF THE BLIND, SHOOTS HERSELF.

Mrs. Sarah F. Henssler, the widow of Professor Frederick W. Henssler, who was for many vests a teacher of music at the New-York Institution for the Blind, killed herself yesterday morning at her home, No. 873 East One-hundred-andthirty-fourth-st. Mrs. Henssler lived with her son, Frederick M., who is a student at the University Medical College. She was fifty-five years old. Her mother died in London in the spring of 1883. Three weeks after her mother was buried her husband died suddenly, and she had not is covered from this shock when three months afterward she was called upon to attend the funeral of her father. Her physical system, which had

never been vigorous, was completely shattered by

these rapid visitations of death in her household

complication of ailments. She was a member of the Rev. Dr. Ramsay's Presbyterian Church in Harlem, and she sought relief from pain and suffering in active Christian and missionary work among the poor in Harlers. She was so zealous in ministering to the wants of the poor that she often overtaxed her strength and broke down in the work only to return to it after a few days' rest. She had an unusually cheerful disposition, and brought sunshine and

joy into the homes of the poor as well as food, clothing and medicine. Last spring Mrs. Hedssler lived at No. 210 East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., and her home was visited by burglars. She was suffering at the time from great nervous prostration, and when she was aroused by two masked burglars in her room, one of whom held a pistol close to her head and threatened to kill her if she made an outery. she nearly died from fright. The burglars ransacked the house while she was passive, unable if she wanted to, to call for help. She never recovered from this shock, and she bought and moved into the house where she died to get away from the place which at night, by her excited imagination, was peopled with masked men. The burglary was reported to the police, and Captain

Brooks advised Mrs. Henssler's son to get a re-

volver and keep it in the house for protection.

Mr. Henssler bought a Smith & Wesson's 38-call-

bre pistol when they moved to No. 873 East One-

hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st., and this was the weapon used by Mrs. Henssler to end her life. During last month Mrs. Henssler was extremely ill with gastritis, accompanied by great mental depression and melancholia. She talked with her son about suicide, and often remarked that she could not understand how any one, no matter what might be the occasion, could take his own The idea of suicide seemed to be constantly with her, and she would hunt through the newspapers daily to find accounts of suicide. She would read them carefully, and they would furnish a theme for conversation with any one whe

chanced to be with her. Saturday night she appeared to be better than she had been for several days, and told her son, when she retired to her room, that she expected to have a long sleep, and requested not to be awakened until breakfast time. She slept quietly all night, and there was not a sound heard in her room. Mr. Henssler got up about half-past 7 o'clock, and went down to the dining-room. Breakfast was served at 8 o'clock, and he ordered a servant to prepare his mother's breakfast and take it up to her. She had been in the habis of taking the morning meal in her room for several months.

The servant had started upstairs with a tray when there was a sound overhead as if the ceiling had fallen. Mr. Henssler jumped from the table and ran to his mother's room. He found her lying on the floor, gazping convulsively. He raised her head to lift her on the bed and she died in his arms. Clutched tightly in her right hand was the Smith & Wesson revolver. A small round hole in the right side of her forehead, from which the blood slowly dripped, toid where the bullet had entered her brain and killed she had been for several days, and told her son,

After Mr. Henssler had gone downstairs After Mr. Henssler had gone downstairs Mrs. Henssler had got up from her bed and gone to his room for the pistol. She took it from a washstand drawer, went to her room, and while sitting in a chair by a small table had placed the muzzle of the pistol close to her head and fired. In falling she upset the table. It is supposed that she killed herself during a temporary mental aberration, due to physical weakness and nervous prostration. The body was left lying in the room until the arrival of Deputy Coroner Weston, who gave a permit to an undertaker to remove it.

remove it.

The father of Mrs. Henssler was Professor Marcus Catlin, of Hamilton College. She was graduated from the White Seminary, at Clinton, Oneida County, in the class with ex-President Cleveland's sister. She was an excellent musician, and gave sister. She was an excellent musician, and gave her husband valuable assistance in perfecting his invention of raised musical notes for the use of the blind. She will be sadly missed in the homes of the poor in Harlem.

THE CORPSE THOUGHT TO BE STILL ALIVE. May's Landing, N. J., Nov. 23 (Special).-Ten of twelve days ago George W. Fay, who is a well-known druggist of liammonton, N. J., was found to be afflicted with an abscess of the brain, complicated later on wit dropsy, and on Tuesday night last he was pronounced dead by the attending physicians. At the time of his death his limbs were terribly swollen and his face was death his limbs were terribly swollen and his face wait much discolored. On Thursday morning members of his family were surprised to find that the swellings had almost entirely disappeared and a healthy look had come back into his face. Strange manifestations delayed the funeral until Friday. But on that day, as no other signs of life had appeared, his family was induced to have the burial take place and the body was taken to the cemetery for interment. The funeral sermon was preached and the final arrangements all sermon was preached and the final arrangements all completed. When the coffin was opened the face of the dead man was so lifelike that the family refused to allow the burial to take place and insisted that the body be taken back to the house again. This was accordingly done, and now the family anxiously awaits further developments.

GOVERNOR-ELECT RUSSELL'S STAFF. Boston, Nov. 23 (Special).—Governor-elect Russell staff is announced. Adjutant-General Dalton, who has done a great deal to advance the interests of the Massachusetts militia, has served under four Governors in that capacity-Butler, Robinson, Ames and Brackettand his conspicuous ability has induced Mr. Russell to reappoint him. The other appointments are: Judge Advocate-General, John W. Corcoran, of Clinton; Milltary Secretary, Colonel John W. Coveney, of Cambridge; Chief of the Staff, Colonel Charles H. Taylor, of Boston: Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Major James P. Frost; aids, Sigourney Butler, of Quincy, and Spencer Borden, of Fall River. Mr. Corcoran has three times been a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket with Mr. Russell. Colonel Coveney was formerly secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and lately Surveyor of the Port under Clevemittee, and lately Surveyor of the Port under Cleveland. Mr. Butler held a place under Cleveland in the Treasury Department at Washington. Colonel Taylor is the publisher of "The Daily Globe. Major Frost has been in the Massachusetts militia for more than twenty years, and is one of the best-known riflemen in Massachusetts, having captained the Massachusetts team which made such a fine record in England last year. Major Frost has been connected with "The Globe" for many years, and for the last five years has been engaged in the connected with "The Globe" for many years, and for the last five years has been engaged in the connected with "The globe" for many years, and for the last five years has been engaged in the connected with "The globe" for many years, and for the last five years has been engaged.

NEGRO GAMBLERS ARRESTED AT LAKEWOOD. Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 23 (Special) .- On the order of Justice A. M. Bradshaw, District-Attorney Middleton, Sheriff Hageman and four constables visited the negro gambling places on the outskirts of Lakewood this afternoon. Eleven of the gamblers were com-mitted to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY OF THE G. A. R. Monticello, Ill., Nov. 23 (Special).-The Commander in-chief of the Illinois Department and the Council of Administration have decided to hold the twenty-fifth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic as Decatur, Ill., on the silver anniversary of the order. The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Decatur, April 6, 1866. General Sher-man, General Veazey, commander-in-chief, and other prominent military men will be present. A building will be erected to hold the meeting. The six sur-vivors of the first post will also be present.